













## THE JERUSALEM POST

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Friday, June 23, 1950  
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### BORDER INCIDENTS BETWEEN JORDAN AND ISRAEL HAVE BEEN MULTIPLYING, AND THE TROUBLES ARE LIKELY TO INCREASE UNLESS JORDAN'S AND UNTIL PEACE BREACH IS MADE FINAL, OR, AT LEAST, THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT ENTERED INTO AS LONG AGO AS APRIL, 1949, IS HONORED IN THE LETTER AND THE SPIRIT. IN THE MORE THAN A YEAR SINCE THE AGREEMENT WAS SIGNED ISRAEL HAS CONTINUOUSLY PRESSED FOR ITS FULL IMPLEMENTATION, BUT IN SPITE OF LIP SERVICE THE JORDAN AUTHORITIES HAVE EVADDED THEIR OBLIGATIONS. AS A RESULT, INCIDENTS OCCUR — ARE BOUND TO OCCUR — AND JORDAN HAS NOT BEEN SLOW TO EXPLOIT THE PROPAGANDA VALUE OF THE HARSHIPS TO INDIVIDUALS THAT HAVE INEVITABLY FOLLOWED. THERE ARE FEW PEOPLE IN ISRAEL WHO WISH, OR WILL BE RECOGNIZED, TO VENGEANCE WREAKED UPON THE SOMETIMES INNOCENT AND ALWAYS WRETCHED VICTIMS OF JORDAN'S FAILURE TO CONTROL ITS BORDERS. THE ISRAELI ARMY, HOWEVER, HAS THE TASK OF EFFECTIVELY PREVENTING INFILTRATION, AND IT HAS DISCOVERED BY EXPERIENCE THAT THIS CANNOT BE DONE IF INFILTRATORS ARE MERELY RETURNED OVER THE BORDER AT THE NEAREST AND MOST CONVENIENT POINT, FREE TO TRY AGAIN THE NEXT DAY.

Apart from the border incidents that arise from Jordan's failure to implement the Armistice Agreement, a number of major provisions of the Agreement have not been honoured. One of its most important Articles was that under which a special committee was set up to formulate "agreed plans and arrangements for, inter alia, the following matters on which agreement in principle already exists: free movement of traffic in vital roads, including the Bethlehem and Latrun-Jerusalem roads, resumption of the normal functioning of the cultural and humanitarian institutions on Mount Scopus and free access thereto; free access to the Holy Places and cultural institutions and use of the cemetery on the Mt. of Olives; resumption of operation of the Latrun pumping station."

Although the special committee has met on a number of occasions, Jordan has defaulted in connection with all these issues, until, finally losing patience, Israel has seen itself obliged to charge Jordan with lack of faith in regard to the entire Armistice Agreement. Protests are clearly not enough to meet this situation. Israel accordingly has taken the next step indicated. It has requested the United Nations, under whose auspices the Agreement was negotiated, to take all the steps necessary to have the Agreement honoured. Israel has shown extreme patience in the cause of peace. It is for the United Nations to make the next move.

**Smuts Improves**  
PRETORIA, Thursday (UP). — The condition of Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts was "slightly improved" today, an official bulletin reported.

## U.N. TRADE SUGGESTION Soviet Grain Could Help Europe

LONDON. — By SUSAN STRANGE

A LONG-TERM trade agreement, bartering West European machinery for East European grain, would help to solve the urgent economic problems of Britain and other Marshall Aid countries, in the view of economic authorities here. In principle, they are prepared to welcome the proposal on these lines put forward by U.N.'s Economic Commission for Europe and tentatively accepted by the Russians.

If the current conference in Geneva can set in motion the detailed negotiations, the round-trip of Europe's capitals — including Paris, Prague, Moscow and London — undertaken recently by Professor Gunnar Myrdal, Secretary-General of ECE, will have proved a remarkable success. In his view the stalemate strangle East-West trade is one of the most serious factors holding back the economic recovery of Europe, and any break in it would prove a most valuable fillip to future prosperity.

What Myrdal has proposed is that Western European countries should agree in advance to buy grain from the East for a number of years within an upper and lower price limit. In return, Russia and her satellites would be able to spend the currency so earned in contracts for western machinery and manufactures. They would not be able to buy exactly what they pleased — that might violate Marshall Aid commitments behind the Iron Curtain — but only to choose from a list agreed on beforehand.

Until now, the Russians have excused their unwillingness to trade with Western Europe on the grounds that this Marshall Aid clause was a malicious American dodge to discriminate against them. It is now thought that the need for capital goods to speed the economic development in Eastern Europe is becoming so urgent that Russia is prepared to barter grain for sterling to make these purchases.

**Cautious Welcome**  
This rather sudden change of heart is — not unnatural.

### FILM NOTES

#### Cinema Fights the Bottle

HOLLYWOOD. — RAY Milland, who won an Academy Award for his performance in "The Lost Weekend," is again making a film about drinking. But this time the greying Welshman is not looking for bottles in chandeliers. He portrays a member of "Alcoholics Anonymous" (AA), the organization which helps chronic drinkers to overcome the habit. "I guess it was inevitable," said Milland, who drinks moderately in private life. He portrays an AA member who is sent to straighten out a young actress (played by Joan Fontaine) who is on a binge in a hotel room.

I watched the pair go through their first scene in the film, which is called "Mr. and Mrs. Anonymous." Miss Fontaine was drunk in an hotel room when Milland entered. He started to tell her about AA.

#### Sunset in Nature — Sunrise in Life.

And Rip Van Winkle pensively sat on an elevation on the Herzlia Rd. It was twilight and the sun, following the eternal orbit, deep purple in colour, now resembling a fluorescent apple, now resembling a Grecian Urn — started to set on the far horizon, plunging into the cool, calm and blue water. Said he: "Thou settest my sun, but thou risest in my heart. I am going to build my home here and Mr. Roman is going to see to it." His decision was wonderful.

On the Herzlia Rd. a thriving new world is in the making. Plots for sale next to Sharon on IL.1,800 and up; 50 Dunams 4 miles from the Sharon 250 Pounds a Dunam. A villa in Ramat Gan IL.6,000. A villa in Kiryat Matalon IL.3,000. Plots in Yaarot Hacarmel bargain price. A 3 roomed apt. to let in Ramat Gan and furniture for sale. 150 Dunams of arable land for sale in Karkur — IL.50 a Dunam.

See us no matter what your worry is.  
**M. ROMAS & Co.** The firm that makes 8 Rothschild Blvd., Box 67, and keeps friends. Tel. 2848, Tel. AVIV.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE OF THE KADIMAH SCHOOL, TEL AVIV.

The following intensive courses for beginners will be opened on Sunday, July 2:

**Hebrew:**  
1. Special intensive course for beginners (two hours daily, five times a week) — 9-11 a.m. 2. Intensive course for beginners (five times a week) — 12 noon-1 p.m. 3. Course for beginners (twice a week) — 6-7 p.m. 4. For English speaking students — Intensive course for beginners (5 times a week) — 3-4 p.m.

### ATTENTION PARENTS

Intensive courses in ENGLISH for pupils will begin on July 2, 1950 to improve their knowledge.

1. For pupils of higher grades of elementary schools (8-9 a.m.). 2. For pupils of higher grades of secondary schools (9-10 a.m.). The English courses will be given by teachers graduated in England. Registration and information from 5-8 p.m. also in respect of existing Hebrew and English courses in the morning and evening hours.

— being welcomed rather cautiously here. It may be that it is merely a propaganda move to arouse false hopes and then to put the blame for failure to reach agreement on the West. On the other hand, there is no doubt that such a barter deal with East Europe would substantially benefit Britain for one. Even if most of the grain went to other European countries and not to Britain it would, indirectly, swell output of bacon, cheese, eggs and other dairy produce which Britain imports from the Continent.

No sudden or spectacular break in the stalemate, however, should be looked for. It will take a long time to work out details satisfactory to both sides — and it is the details which are important in this case. If, however, a long-term deal can be worked out similar to the International Wheat Agreement already operating among western countries, it will help to reduce the dependence of Western Europe on the dollar area for food and raw materials.

TEL AVIV TATTLE  
**Israel Entertainers' Street H.Q.**  
All of them are pallid as they are in the habit of working late at night and anyway they are accustomed to seeing them with painted faces across the footlights. For they are actors, dancers, singers and musicians. But now, for this hour, they want to meet each other and talk things over and, perhaps, land a contract. This is how the stage-folk of Milan meet daily between noon and one o'clock in the Galleria. And it is surely the same sort of gossip that makes the rounds.

However, it is not the same sort of contract. Dr. W. Shor, manager of the Histradrut Department for actors, musicians, etc., explained to me. The opportunities for this category of worker are greater than anywhere else in the world. Dr. Shor spoke to me while his table was surrounded by characters we know very well from the boards, and the modest ad hoc platform settlements, isolated suburbs and political meetings with performers and there is seldom a lack of work among the 500 or so actors and musicians registered with the Histradrut. (This number includes the members of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the actors of the permanent

Alcoholics Anonymous will be used as a background for the story. Ordinarily a woman field-worker would be sent to aid a female drinker, but through a mix-up, Milland arrives. He is a married man. Well, there must be a plot.

"I have learned about Alcoholics Anonymous from many of my friends," said Stevens. "The results have been amazing. I have seen people who were hopeless drunks restored to a normal life."

His search for realism did not extend to attending an AA meeting. "I wanted to," he said, "but I was afraid people would see me there and start saying 'Oh-oh, Stevens is on the bottle again.'"

**A.A. Meetings Not Shown**  
"There would be too many side-plots if we showed the meetings, where people tell how they have conquered alcoholism," he remarked. "Instead, we are using one case."

It is rarely appreciated how much this dependence has come about as a result of the stalemate in East-West trade. According to the ECE's recent report on Europe's economy, Eastern Europe is still getting only two-thirds of its pre-war imports from the West, while its exports to the West are barely 40 per cent of 1938 levels. The same report, incidentally, estimated on the basis of available information that in future the USSR should be able to supply one-and-a-half million tons of bread grains and 800,000 tons of coarse grains, on top of an estimated one-and-a-half to two million tons of bread grains and one million tons of coarse grains from the rest of Eastern Europe. Probably, the Russians will be unwilling, at first, to export grain quite at this high level. But it is possible to imagine the size of this potential contribution to Europe's larders when it is realized that 1,800,000 tons of coarse grains, when fed to hens, should produce over 5 billion eggs or, fed to pigs, about 240,000 tons of bacon.

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**HIGHER EDUCATION**  
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — It is a fine thing that children from five to 13 will receive free education this year. But do the Ministry of Education and the Price Controller know that Secondary Schools have raised their fees this year?

JAFFA, June 11.

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## Readers' Letters

### NUMBER ENGAGED

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — For one week I have been trying to get in touch on the telephone with Hakira and Bet Hadar and each time I am told "the number is engaged." Not less than ten times daily I registered telephone calls to each of the two places in question and I always got the same reply. At the same time I am certain that there is no blame on the telephone operator who more than once expressed her sympathy with me. I, therefore, appeal to the authorities concerned to advise me what to do.

Yours, etc.,  
NICOLA SABA  
Jaffa, June 11.

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I have a girl of 14 and a boy, 15. I paid last year for the boy in Class 8, IL.70. Now I have to pay for the girl in this Class IL.84 and for the boy in Class 8, IL.94 instead of the IL.82 for the same Class last year.

Teachers and other wage-earners, like my husband, do not receive higher wages. Other prices are dropping. Merchants receive heavy punishment for overcharging one pruta. Is there a new luxury tax for education?

Yours, etc.,  
"MOTHER OF THREE"  
(Name and address supplied)  
Tel Aviv, June 8.

**MOONSHINE**  
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post Sir, — Wireless announcers should be more careful. Last Friday, for instance, in the Classical Request Programme, the speaker announced the "Clair de Lune" by Debussy, and instead, the "Moonlight Sonata" by Beethoven was played. A mistake occurs often in connection with Pugnani-Kreiser's "Prelude and Allegro," where the name Paganini is substituted for Pugnani.

Yours, etc.,  
"MUSIC LOVER"  
(Name and address supplied)

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## What Freedom Has Meant to India

RETURNED to India after an absence of nearly 11 years, I can tell you that the thing that impressed me most was the change in the bearing of the people: their faces were without fear. It is possible that their food, clothing and shelter were not much changed, but their outlook was transformed. No longer governed by a foreign Power, they were free to lead and make and shape their lives in their own way. As a doorkeeper said to me:

The pack that I and my father had carried has been thrown off. Now I can kick my legs as I please. If India makes a mess of things, what about it? She will learn by trial and error.

Going home was at first an unsettling experience. I went with a feeling of congratulation on the country's release from the shackles of British administration. All this I felt should be shown in speech and dress and generally in the avoidance of Western ways. I saw nothing of the kind: European habits were in fashion; my brothers and friends might have been with me in London, judging by the clothes they wore and the manner in which they spoke — for the language they chose to use, surprisingly, was English. Society girls and anyone who had the means had their hair dressed just as women do in London or Paris, and they danced with the same freedom in the evening. On Saturday, it was a point of honour to be seen at the races.

### Family is Individual

One change jarred upon me. In the days which I recollected most vividly, when I was a boy in my father's house, the wish of my parents was law; it had only to be known to be followed; there was no discussion. Now, if the youngster does not go so far as the American "child" and refer to his father "Dad," he is certainly indifferent. This suggests an unpleasant prospect in the development of the new generation. The family system, which has lasted for many thousands of years, is cracking. People want to lead their own lives. Now that the British are gone, the strongest expression of Westernism —

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individualism — is being imitated.

The servants have their own share in the new freedom. Formerly they were truly slaves, although not so called. Now they understand that they have rights as much as anyone else.

Social changes are equally startling. The Brahmins have lost the strange power they had, which was a mixture of priestly caste and wealth. The value of money is being reduced as well as the grip of superstition. Further, the migration of Muslims into Pakistan and of Hindus into India proper has largely wiped out caste distinctions, because no one now knows the history and origin of the next man he meets, half the surrounding population being strangers.

Now I come to the most radical upheaval of all — the renewal of "Untouchability." This is not merely a newly-written law but a reality, except in remote villages. In Bombay, while I sat with my brother in a bus, two sweepers, formerly Untouchables, entered and sat down next to us, their brooms between their knees.

Travel is still run on time, the railway officials are more attentive than before: they are now mostly Indians, instead of being Eurasians as formerly. The "classes" are still divided in the trains, and the first class costs five times as much as the third. The first class carriage is really exclusive: intruders are numerous, but they are generally detected and heavily fined. The third class, on the other hand, is overcrowded, so overcrowded with people who have no tickets at all, that the officials themselves find the entry closed to them. Because the railways are nationalized, most Indians feel that they own them literally.

To come to the administration, which is even more important than the Government. At the top, the responsible heads of departments are efficient and incorruptible as in Britain or the old Germany; but lower down the scale, the officials are both impudent and dishonest. In fact, the ordinary man can get nothing done without bribery.

In India the bulk of the population lives by and on the land, and most of the farmers and peasants declare themselves to be happier than they ever were before. One farmer said to me: "My land is now producing twice as much as before, thanks to the Government's help. The peasant, it may be said,

was usually in debt to a moneylender, from whom he borrowed in order to get married or to bury a relative. Very often the small sum he took became a crippling amount by the piling up of interest he could not pay. Now such transactions are regulated by Government.

### British Merits

Because the standards of life have gone up, the people want to buy more and to pay for quality, which hitherto has been the mark of British goods. The Indian factories have necessarily to produce cheaply to accommodate customers near the poverty line. Trade with Britain has the possibility of unlimited expansion.

Now that the British are gone, and gone officially, all their merits are remembered, and relations between Indians and Britons are better, freer from distrust, and likely to improve.

Of course, to fill in this sketch with all the examples of change would need a book; but perhaps I have said enough to call up a reliable picture of a bloodless revolution which may last a thousand years. India is on a new path where all the signposts are not yet visible; but she will find the way.

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Cool Drink on a Hot Day

(Keren Hayesod Photo)

## Affula Celebrates Its Semi-Jubilee

By DOROTHY BAR-ADON

SHOW us the place where the Opera House isn't.

Visitors like to thrust this time worn jibe at Affula residents who had been led to believe that their patch of swamp-land would be developed as "the City of the Emek," a second Tel Aviv. Among other extravagant amenities, an Opera House was to be an outstanding feature. This dream, fostered in 1925 by the American Zion Commonwealth, petered out, due to a multiplicity of factors. For sometime the town almost stood still, simply fulfilling its function as a junction, and doing away with a lethargy curiously at odds with its excellent crossroads position. Neither lack of water nor lack of cooperation from the surrounding agricultural settlements seemed a really adequate explanation for the stunted growth. Affula was the first urban settlement to be planned in modern Palestine. But the plan never grew beyond the blue-print.

After a lapse of a quarter of a century, Affula is again being planned as a town. Within the past few months, the place has awakened and the population will be more than doubled this year. Chosen by the Gov-

ernment as the first town in the country to undergo speedy development, Affula has now entered the first stage of an energetic five-year plan during the course of which the population is calculated to rise to fifty thousand. It is, therefore, to the immediate future that Affula will be looking when the semi-jubilee celebrations begin next Monday afternoon.

### Centre of the Emek

The five-year plan is based on the development of a new tract in the foothills of Givat Hamoreh, to be known as Upper Affula, and on the expansion of the present town. Ultimately they will form twin cities. Afforestation is now in progress on Givat Hamoreh and it is expected that the cornerstone for the first of five hundred dwellings will be laid during the anniversary celebrations. It is planned that Upper Affula will absorb 35,000 residents during the first stage of its development while the old town, with a present population of 4,300, will be expanded to 15,000.

Affula is the centre of the Emek from Mt. Ephraim to the mountains of Nazareth and

from Nahalal to the Beth Shan Valley. Government regional offices will be concentrated in Upper Affula. The area is 500 metres above sea level and enjoys an excellent climate. Hotels, sanatoria, and a pool are included in the plan. A site of 150 dunams is being reserved for a sports field.

In Lower Affula, a site of 700 dunams has been allocated for factories and Affula Township has provided the initial sum of £1,500 for this project. Additional schools and cultural and civic buildings are under consideration. Work has begun on the Or Trade School and on a large private enterprise theatre. Starting from the beginning of August, the water supply will be doubled, reaching approximately a million cubic metres annually.

### Swamps and Isolation

Although this celebration looks mainly towards tomorrow, it is also an occasion for reminiscences, some of which have been recorded by old-timers in the book "The City of Jewry," published by the Town Council and edited by Ever Haden. The original settlers came with the Fourth Aliyah, middle

## JEW IN GERMANY'S SOVIET ZONE

By a Special Correspondent

BERLIN (J.C.M.B.) IN addition to the 3,000 Jews in the Russian sector of Berlin, there are a further 1,500 living in the various larger cities of the German Democratic Republic, as the newly established East German State is now called. They are dispersed in the various "Landes" or provinces, the largest number being in the Province of Sachsen, with a Jewish community of about 500 souls in Leipzig. Next in size is the community in Erfurt, 250, and the third is that in Dresden, with about 200. The smallest community is that of Chemnitz, numbering 50.

While contact with the Jews living in the Eastern sector of Berlin is free and unrestricted, those in other parts of the Republic are not very easily accessible. Only occasionally are they visited by Jews from Berlin; and whenever an inhabitant of any city in the East wants to visit Berlin, he must have a special permit, and to get this he must produce a sound reason to support his application. Not infrequently, Jews from

Eastern Germany are allowed to visit Berlin for a wedding ceremony or a birth milah. Occasionally, but only occasionally, a rabbi from Berlin is granted permission to visit communities in the East. The Jewish community in Leipzig is the only one to boast a Shechet and kosher meat from Leipzig is supplied to a number of other communities, but there is no rabbi and no Jewish school, for the simple reason that there are very few youngsters willing to attend one. Most of the young people have already left, some for Israel, while others are studying in the Western sector of Berlin, and preparing to emigrate to Israel as soon as they finish their studies. The few young Jews who still remain are members of the dominant Communist Party, and exhibit all the signs of assimilation.

Religious services are held regularly on Saturdays in most of the communities. They have, however, to rely on Jews in the West for the supply of prayer books and matzot.

### No Discrimination

I was not myself able to visit the Jewish communities in the Russian Zone, beyond that of the Eastern sector of Berlin, which forms an integral part of the Jewish community of Berlin. But from talks I had with the Jews in the Eastern sector, and others who have visited Eastern Germany on several occasions, some of them as late as last April, I was able to establish that, on the whole, the Jew is treated on an equal basis with the Germans, and there is no discrimination whatever. Yet it is this otherwise commendable policy of treating the Jew on the same footing as the Germans, that makes his existence there precarious. The Jew is not treated as a German, he is asked to consider himself a German. He is asked, in effect, to forgo his Jewish identity, and what is no less unbearable, to forget what the Germans did to the Jews under Hitler. When a Jewish leader complained to a Russian about this policy, the reply, I was told, was that if the Russians could bring themselves to be friends with the Germans, why not the Jews?

### Hidden Anti-Semitism

The Jews, however, find it impossible, or at least, difficult, to treat the Germans as comrades. What is more, the Germans themselves, despite all the talk of brotherhood and peace, appear to be no less anti-Semitic in the Eastern part than in the Western. It is true that any manifestation of anti-Semitism is rare, the Germans in the

East being well aware that any display of anti-Jewish feeling would bring more immediate and more drastic action than in the case in the West. But anti-Semitism, I was told by many who have visited the Eastern Zone, is nevertheless, strong and widespread.

While I was in Berlin, the Jewish cemetery in the Eastern sector was desecrated by a group of young Germans. Nor was this the first desecration. Several similar incidents had taken place earlier, but were not reported in the press. The authorities, unlike those in the West, took immediate and firm action to discover and arrest the perpetrators of this shameful act, and they even made it possible for a representative Jew to speak to several of the arrested German youths in prison. This action contrasts favourably with the leniency shown to kindred criminals in the West. Nevertheless, the atmosphere in the Eastern Zone cannot be considered favourable so far as Jewish national and religious aspirations and traditions are concerned.

Most of the Jews in Eastern Germany are opposed to assimilation, and to them the new conditions in which they have to live are more of a hardship than a blessing. It is only natural, therefore, that they should pin their hopes on the possibility of emigration.

### Jews in High Positions

There is, however, a considerable number of Jews who have accommodated themselves, some because of their ideological convictions, others because they have no alternative. For these, life in the Eastern Zone has brought changes for the better. Not a few of them today occupy high positions in the Government and Administration, positions which no Jew had ever before held in Germany and which, despite all talk of democracy and equality, they cannot even today hold in Western Germany. Several Jews hold important posts in the Ministries of Information, Industry, and Justice. The Supreme Judge in the Eastern sector of Berlin is a Jew, and so are several senior judges in the provinces outside Berlin. In the press, too, as well as in the theatre, quite a considerable number of Jews have been given responsible positions, but all these are people who have accepted the Communist Party programme, and are willing to forgo national interests for those of the Party.

Relations between the Jews in the Eastern sector of Berlin and those in the Western sector are good and co-operative, but for how long, no one can tell. If the international situation becomes worse and friction between East and West more acute, the unity existing within the Jewish community of Berlin, too, is likely to suffer.

## Time on my Hands...

LONDON — Merely having an open mind is nothing. The object of opening the mind, as of opening the mouth, is to shut it again on something solid. O.K. Chesterton

"CAROUSEL" has just hit London and already the errand boys are whistling June is Bustin' Out All Over and If I Loved You by Messrs. Rodgers and Hammerstein, the producers.

It has been touring all over America for over four years and has made fortunes all round for everybody. Now it is at Drury Lane Theatre with a cast of American principals and a British chorus.

The feeling of the critics here is that this new show is not quite as good as Oklahoma! ("the musical comedy with the built-in exclamation mark," as somebody called it) but it is still better than anything any British composer has produced.

And the general feeling is that it will run as long, if not longer than Oklahoma! did.

### Rodgers

I SENT a wire to Richard Rodgers which went "Best Wishes for a run which will outlive even the Marshall Plan." He likes such sentiments. Who doesn't?

At lunch this week he explained to me something of how he and Oscar Hammerstein work out their productions. When Oscar Hammerstein writes a lyric he hands it over to Rodgers who then retires to his farm in Connecticut to wrestle with the task of composition. Sometimes the music takes an hour, sometimes it takes days, but once written down a tune is never changed. Rodgers, who looks more like a successful businessman than a composer, does all his own orchestrations too.

This is rare in light music. Ivor Novello—who introduced Carousels to London as the Hungarian Liliom many years ago and has since made a corner in Ruritanian musical comedy — has the musical training for such work but

usually leaves the full orchestration to an expert arranger. Noel Coward who has given this generation such immortal tunes as I'll See You Again and Mad Dogs and Englishmen composes at the piano—by ear. He cannot read music. He uses a musical shorthand typist to take down the phrases he strums at his work and it seems to work out all right in the end.

The greatest boon, they tell me in Tin Pan Alley, where the hacks can turn out four tunes a day and count themselves lucky if they sell one every two months, is the wire recorder. You just switch on and hum your tune into it before it escapes into oblivion. Most "songsmiths" (their description of themselves, not mine) are now investing in wire recorders.

A clever man tells a woman he understands her; a stupid one tries to prove it. Our old friend "Anon."

### Forgeries

THE brief announcement here about the discovery of forgeries of Israel stamps of high denomination by what the authorities have recently described as "a clever gang" has caused something of a stir.

There seems to be a rush of activity among forgers these days, not only in Britain but all over the world. In the North of England the police have recently confiscated thousands of pounds worth of National Health stamps which were being sold at half their face value.

In New York the "snide squad"—police department that looks out for counterfeiters—have come across, of all things, a printing plant which made tickets for Broadway shows. "South Pacific," the musical show for which one has to book six months ahead, was the show chosen as most likely to show best results.

And in The Hague, the authorities are still worried by "Himmeler Pounds" which are coming in still from the ends of the earth. "Himmeler Pounds" are the counterfeit notes which the

Germans printed during the war with the intention of dropping them on London at an appropriate moment.

£200m. worth of pound notes were printed but most of these were destroyed by old-timers when the Allies invaded the Continent.

Himmeler, as early as 1941, had set up a factory employing over 150 expert engravers, printers and lithographers, and had set them to work at Sachsenhausen, near Berlin. Another "line" was the manufacture of identity cards and false passports. But the biggest job was the printing of the pound notes.

### Factory

THE factory was later moved to Austria, and then, just before Germany was defeated, was completely destroyed. The bulk of the notes were burned, but by this time a dangerous proportion had

been sent out to Nazi agents in Argentina and had begun to circulate around the world.

The workers in the factories disappeared too — all except one. He was a Dutchman who concealed a forged pound note in his shoe and then found his way back to Holland where he reported the whole story to the Dutch authorities.

"Himmeler Pounds" are well made, the watermark and the design is just right. The only thing wrong is, of course, the serial number on each note.

And, say the authorities, who have been meeting in Holland this week to combat all counterfeit money, it is possible that "Himmeler's Pounds" will keep on turning up for years.

### Tailpiece

I like this. Aldous Huxley said it somewhere in one of his books...

Far off the mountains traced their graph of boom and slump.

Goodbye again.

Henry Fynn

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Departures of Aeroplanes from Lydda Airport			
June 25 — 30			
DATE	AIRLINE	DESTINATION	
Sunday, June 25	S.A.S.	Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm.	
	P.A.L.	Rome, Madrid, London.	
	E.L.A.L.	Rome, Paris.	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.	
	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York	
Monday, June 26	AIR FRANCE	Paris, London, New York.	
	SABENA	Brussels, London, New York.	
Tuesday, June 27	K.L.M.	Amsterdam, London, New York	
	UNIVERSAL	Johannesburg, Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York	
Wednesday, June 28	E.L.A.L.	Rome, Zurich, Athens, Geneva, Zurich.	
	E.L.M.	Tel Aviv, Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok.	
	S.A.A.	Johannesburg, Paris, London.	
	E.L.A.L.	Rome.	
Thursday, June 29	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rome, London.	
	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York Philadelphia.	
	K.L.M.	Rome, Munich, Amsterdam, London, New York	
	P.A.L.	Karachi, Calcutta, Manila, Paris, London, New York.	
	AIR FRANCE	Rome, London, New York.	
	B.O.A.C.	Rome, London, New York.	
Friday, June 30	S.A.S.	Istanbul, Munich, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm.	
	CYPRUS AIR.	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London.	
	E.L.A.L.	Rome.	

Departure of Ships from Haifa Port  
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S.S. "NEGBAN" sailing 28.6.50 for Marseilles.  
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## BUDAPEST TOURNAMENT

The final score was: Boleslavsky and Bronstein 12 points each, Smyslov 10, Keres 9, Najdorf 8, Kotov 8, Stahlberg 7, Piner 7, Lisenhal and Smyslov 7 points each. Boleslavsky was the only player who lost not one game; he won 6 and drew 11. Bronstein won 8 (reused number), lost two (against Smyslov and Stahlberg in the first half) and drew the other.

"Chess" brings an amusing episode: "During the fourth round a furious storm raged and about three hours after play had started, immediately following a tremendous crash of thunder, all the lights went out. The clocks were stopped by the light of matches, then candles were brought, but the game was not resumed. After an hour's wait in darkness, the games were adjourned. Meanwhile, however, Najdorf had offered to continue against Lisenhal blindfold, but Lisenhal refused, saying he had left his spectacles behind at his hotel and without them he couldn't see well enough for blindfold play. Stahlberg and Kotov, in a corner, after talking for a while, agreed a draw. Lisenhal and Najdorf's footery, a spectator asked 'How does the fourth-and-more apply to blindfold play? Must you play the piece you first thought of?'

The following game was played in the third round.

## GAME No. 127

White: Bronstein Black: Kotov  
1. d4 d5 2. e4 e5 3. Nf3 Nf6  
(With this move begins the rarely played sharp variation in the Botvinnik system) 4. dxe5 Nxe4  
5. Bc4 Bb4 6. Qd2 Qd4 (In the deciding game of the 16th championship between the two players Kotov continued 6... Bc5, and after 7. Qd2 Bb4 8. Bb3 Qd4 9. Bb3 Qd4 10. Bb3 Qd4 11. Bb3 Qd4 12. Bb3 Qd4 13. Bb3 Qd4 14. Bb3 Qd4 15. Bb3 Qd4 16. Bb3 Qd4 17. Bb3 Qd4 18. Bb3 Qd4 19. Bb3 Qd4 20. Bb3 Qd4 21. Bb3 Qd4 22. Bb3 Qd4 23. Bb3 Qd4 24. Bb3 Qd4 25. Bb3 Qd4 26. Bb3 Qd4 27. Bb3 Qd4 28. Bb3 Qd4 29. Bb3 Qd4 30. Bb3 Qd4 31. Bb3 Qd4 32. Bb3 Qd4 33. Bb3 Qd4 34. Bb3 Qd4 35. Bb3 Qd4 36. Bb3 Qd4 37. Bb3 Qd4 38. Bb3 Qd4 39. Bb3 Qd4 40. Bb3 Qd4 41. Bb3 Qd4 42. Bb3 Qd4 43. Bb3 Qd4 44. Bb3 Qd4 45. Bb3 Qd4 46. Bb3 Qd4 47. Bb3 Qd4 48. Bb3 Qd4 49. Bb3 Qd4 50. Bb3 Qd4 51. Bb3 Qd4 52. Bb3 Qd4 53. Bb3 Qd4 54. Bb3 Qd4 55. Bb3 Qd4 56. Bb3 Qd4 57. Bb3 Qd4 58. Bb3 Qd4 59. Bb3 Qd4 60. Bb3 Qd4 61. Bb3 Qd4 62. Bb3 Qd4 63. Bb3 Qd4 64. Bb3 Qd4 65. Bb3 Qd4 66. Bb3 Qd4 67. Bb3 Qd4 68. Bb3 Qd4 69. Bb3 Qd4 70. Bb3 Qd4 71. Bb3 Qd4 72. Bb3 Qd4 73. Bb3 Qd4 74. Bb3 Qd4 75. Bb3 Qd4 76. Bb3 Qd4 77. Bb3 Qd4 78. Bb3 Qd4 79. 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Bb3 Qd4 994. Bb3 Qd4 995. Bb3 Qd4 996. Bb3 Qd4 997. Bb3 Qd4 998. Bb3 Qd4 999. Bb3 Qd4 1000. Bb3 Qd4 1001. Bb3 Qd4 1002. Bb3 Qd4 1003. Bb3 Qd4 1004. Bb3 Qd4 1005. Bb3 Qd4 1006. Bb3 Qd4 1007. Bb3 Qd4 1008. Bb3 Qd4 1009. Bb3 Qd4 1010. Bb3 Qd4 1011. Bb3 Qd4 1012. Bb3 Qd4 1013. Bb3 Qd4 1014. Bb3 Qd4 1015. Bb3 Qd4 1016. Bb3 Qd4 1017. Bb3 Qd4 1018. Bb3 Qd4 1019. Bb3 Qd4 1020. Bb3 Qd4 1021. Bb3 Qd4 1022. Bb3 Qd4 1023. Bb3 Qd4 1024. Bb3 Qd4 1025. Bb3 Qd4 1026. Bb3 Qd4 1027. Bb3 Qd4 1028. Bb3 Qd4 1029. Bb3 Qd4 1030. Bb3 Qd4 1031. Bb3 Qd4 1032. Bb3 Qd4 1033. Bb3 Qd4 1034. Bb3 Qd4 1035. Bb3 Qd4 1036. Bb3 Qd4 1037. Bb3 Qd4 1038. Bb3 Qd4 1039. Bb3 Qd4 1040. Bb3 Qd4 1041. Bb3 Qd4 1042. Bb3 Qd4 1043. Bb3 Qd4 1044. Bb3 Qd4 1045. Bb3





**Choi de Paris**

THE dice pattern is all the rage in Paris for dresses, shoes, bags. Model A is a typical adaptation of dice-patterned cloth to a summer dress with a narrow skirt which tapers slightly, a waist marked by a broad belt of patent leather and a mere suggestion of sleeves. The pockets are flapped with crisp piping and there is a high-stand collar of the same material. Model B is a cool linen dress, preferably very blue or brown, brightened up with a blue or brown and white, or blue or brown and crimson striped collar. The same stripes are used to decorate the pocket flaps. Handbags and gloves are repeating the materials of dresses and suits. The former are small and simple, the latter are the gloves usually have gauntlets. Using the dress fabrics for the gauntlet makes it possible to match up gloves with frocks whose material is not suitable for glove making. Illustrated see have them in black more. The handle of the bag and gloves are of black and red striped silk.

By Marie Guyon  
with sketches by  
M. Auer, Tailor  
to The Jerusalem  
Post.

## String Beans Are Plentiful

STRING beans must be cooked fresh. Like lettuce, they simply become limp on more than a day's lingering.

The simplest way of preparing green or yellow beans is to wash and string them and then cut them either the French way (split lengthwise or even shredded), or across the width, or even leave them whole. Cook them in a small amount of water until tender, adding salt just at the end. Drain, cover with margarine and serve at once. Grated nutmeg and a dash of pepper livens up the beans.

Green celery stalks, which, for some inexplicable reason are disdained in Israel, are also good, very finely chopped, and cooked with string beans. A white sauce on string beans, served on toast, is a quick and satisfying supper dish. String beans can be warmed over with success. They are also

By Molly Lyons Bar-David

good cold, either with a French dressing or mayonnaise, and perhaps a spot of Worcester sauce or curry.

### Sweet and Sour

Sweet-and-sour beans have many variations, in some of which the epicurean recommends the addition of the juice of pickled pears. But here is a less pretentious dish.

Heat two tablespoons of fat. Add two tablespoons of flour and stir until smooth. Then add the following: 1 cup water, 1 tsp. sugar, 1/4 tsp. salt, 1 1/2 tbsps. vinegar, 1/4 tsp. cinnamon. When cooked, toss in 2 1/2 cups cooked green beans. Cover and simmer until the liquid is somewhat reduced.

Yellow cheese helps to make a string-bean recipe. Melt two tbsps. of margarine over hot water. Add one-and-a-half tbsps. of flour, dash of salt, cayenne and Worcester sauce or other spicy condiment (or make your own with paprika, garlic, parsley). To this add one-and-a-half cups of stew-

ed tomatoes (or diluted tomato puree). Cook until thick, stirring frequently. Add one to two cups of cooked beans. When hot, add grated yellow cheese. Heat thoroughly on double boiler. Serve at once on toast.

### Stretching Eggs

If you want that egg to go a long way, use it in an omelette with cooked beans that have been fried hot. In a dish throw in shredded string beans and garnish with flakes of parsley and splashes of red (tomato or gumbro) and slivers of green pepper.

Cook together the following ingredients for a Creole sauce: 1/4 cup finely chopped onion, 1 cup minced sweet pepper, 2 tbsps. stewed tomatoes, 4 tbsps. margarine, 1 minced clove garlic, 1/4 tsp. pepper and paprika mixed. Such a sauce is a fine match for string beans.

Sausage cut fine into thin slices and fried with cooked green string beans make a very nice combination with mashed potato.

## AN ECHO OF ULYSSES

By Philip Deane

THE spirit of adventure, tragedy and passion which fills ancient Greek legend and drama is still alive in Greece today. Three stories reported recently in the Athens press show that the imagination, grimness and determination of the Greek character have changed little since the days of Ulysses and Clytemnestra.

The first was the escape of Nicky Theophilatos, a ten-year-old Cephalonian boy who lives in Athens. Nicky's mother died of hunger during the occupation. His father works hard all day, and Nicky is left to himself most of the time. Nicky was not satisfied with his life. He was jealous of other little boys who had mothers waiting for them at home. His imagination built another world where all little boys had people to pay attention to them. This world had a definite location for Nicky. It was Honolulu.

One day, things got so bad that Nicky decided he wanted to leave Greece and go to his dreamland. He broke open his money-box, bought some provisions, went down to the harbor, jumped into a boat, and pulled for the open sea, towards Honolulu.

The coast-guard picked him up two miles off-shore. He was brought back in disgrace and no one said a kind word to him. They all shouted at Nicky for worrying his father. Only a few old columnists in the press recognized him for what he really was, a descendant of Ulysses.

The other story is far grimmer. Five women in Tripoli, Arcadia, who had been abducted by the guerrillas, met the man who had led the raiding party that had killed their families and led them off into the mountains. He was a Communist who had repented and had been released from jail.

The five women picked up sticks and beat their kidnapper to death. They have been arrested. They will be tried and, according to the law, they should be condemned to death. But will any jury of their peers condemn them for the burst of anger which they felt when they saw the man who had ruined their lives and destroyed their families?

The last story is also about a woman, who was strong-minded and willing to take the law into her own hands. Her name was Vaghia Tsakmaki, and she was the only daughter of a rich sheep-farmer. Vaghia fell in love with Athanasios, one of her father's shepherds. He loved her too, but he would not marry her, because he knew the old man would oppose their union, and Athanasios was afraid of his master.

He resisted all Vaghia's pleas to speak to old Tsakmaki, until the girl got tired of waiting. She took her father's gun, and forced Athanasios to follow her. Together they rode bareback towards town, and marriage. The old farmer however learned of the lovers' departure and he organized a "posse" to catch them. Catch them he did, and he prepared to kill his shepherd — in accordance with the rules of mountain etiquette when Vaghia burst into tears, and begged the old man to let her marry Athanasios.

Old Tsakmaki, seeing his daughter weeping before him, relented, and the marriage was consecrated on the spot by the village priest who had followed the "posse" to be on hand for any eventual such as the administration of the last sacraments to Athanasios.

That is the breed of women who carried ammunition on their backs to the Greek soldiers during the war against Italy. OFNS Copyright

## Jel Aviv's Zoo Outgrows Quarters

By Ruth Cale

ONE of the hardest-hit victims of the housing shortage is Tel Aviv's Zoo. Without any diversion, the animals are getting restless in their small cages and, being left for long hours to themselves and their families, they are beginning to feel that they are discriminated against.

The Zoo authorities know all their troubles, and they have already prepared detailed plans to give their wards back some of their freedom. An area of several hundred dunams has been set aside along the Yarkon River near Ramat Gan, where the animals will have so much living space that they will hardly be conscious of their imprisonment. The monkeys will find big trees to swing from; the birds will find big trees to swing from; the birds will find big trees to swing from.

For the moment, the Zoo authorities are still continuing to improve the cramped 25-dunam area in Rehov Shlomo, because the new site is still more or less a castle in the air. Small animals are still coming in, but to their great regret, the Zoo management must refuse offers of bigger beasts. Not all the animals of the Israel Zoo from Bombay, for instance, which Mr. Ezra wants to bring when he immigrates to Israel, can be taken, and only birds and an assortment of monkeys will be accepted.

The climate of this country is most suitable for the maintenance of a large zoo, Dr. Lewit said, since a large variety of animals used to either hot or cool climates, found Israel's weather very agreeable. "The primary idea of the Zoo was that every animal that lives or once lived in these regions should be represented, in order that the people become familiar with their local fauna," Dr. Lewit said.

The Zoo started about 12 years ago. When Rabbi



Photo by Cale

Schornstein came to Palestine in 1937, he brought a collection of birds and opened an aviary in Rehov Sheinkin in Tel Aviv. Soon afterwards, some British tomies brought him two sick lions from Egypt, since he seemed to them the next best person to a vet. Rabbi Schornstein asked Dr. Lewit what he should do with the unbirdlike animals and they hit on the idea of setting up a zoo. They and other animal lovers — among them Mr. B. Shitreet, now Minister of Police and Vice-President of the Zoo — sent people into all corners of the country to collect what local fauna there was to be found — jackals, hyenas, birds, etc. — and, slowly, animals began to arrive from abroad, either purchases or presents. The Zoo's first home was a small room by the sea-shore; then the Municipality allocated one and a half dunams for the purpose, and shortly afterwards, the Zoo moved to its present location.

Within the enclosures of the Zoological Gardens, a modern and pleasant coffee house has been recently opened and a shady corner within has been put at the disposal of our children.

The last year under the Mandatory regime was the best, financially, for the Zoo. 400,000 entrance tickets were sold, 11 times as many as during the preceding year, and, in addition, thousands of children entered free.

## NEW LOOK IN KIBBUTZ DINING ROOMS



Ein Hashofet, in the hills of Ephraim, have contributed to the style in kibbutz dining rooms by proper planning and decoration, so that the interior is simply but pleasingly decorated. Photo by Braun

there will be streams flowing through the various sections; the animals will be built for exercising. But that will be a long time yet, for half a million pounds must first be found to finance the venture. Dr. Arye Lewit, veterinary

## TEMPER AND PLAYFULNESS

By Egeria

Q. Being a young mother without much experience, I would like your help with these problems. My child is 15 months old and he has started lately to get annoyed whenever a toy or anything else he wants is out of reach. He doesn't cry but screams. Previously he was perfectly quiet at mealtimes but now he has developed the habit of playing and will under no circumstances eat otherwise. What should I do?

A. Your child's behaviour is quite typical for his age, and he is obviously becoming interested in mastering his environment. He is developing added muscular and nervous control and can now manipulate objects more skillfully than he could before. He finds this very exciting and feels all the more frustrated on discovering that his newly acquired abilities are not all powerful, and the anger which he displays when he finds that something is beyond his reach, is quite characteristic. His screaming is partly a manifestation of disappointment and anger at his own inadequacy, partly an appeal to you for help, but mainly an aggressive outburst due to the frustration of his demands.

Occasional tempers, so far from harming the child, show him that it is not dangerous to unleash his anger, and his emotional development will be aided by his discovery that his screaming does not destroy the whole world, as he imagines it does during his outburst. Your best policy is to pick up quietly the desired article and give it to him, thus removing the cause of his frustration.

You can also try to prevent

such disappointments in future by giving him toys which are too big to go through the bars of his cot or play-pen, or by tying them to the bars in such a way that he can reach them by his own efforts. Articles which he may not handle because they are dangerous or fragile should be removed from view, and if he "cries for the moon," try to distract his attention with some toy likely to hold his interest.

Your baby just now will be most interested in trying to gain control over his limbs, and you should give him plenty of opportunity to move about freely in his play-pen, or in a room or garden where his exploring fingers can harm neither himself nor your possessions. If he does not get sufficient exercise or if he is kept too long in his pram, he will become bored. This will add to his irritation and make him less tolerant of frustration.

Eating is Fun

His changed behaviour during mealtimes is yet another sign of development. He has ceased to be passive and is now beginning to express himself more actively. This move towards independence should be encouraged, and if possible, you should let him try to feed himself. Give him a spoon and

under the supervision of A. LWOW, M.D.

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## ON THE AIR NEXT WEEK

The second performance of an unusual musical composition will be given tomorrow. It is a setting of the first book of the Torah by seven outstanding contemporary composers, Milhaud, Tanzi, Castelnuovo, Tedesco, Schikret, Stravinsky and Schoenberg. The programme, presented in conjunction with the Israel Centre of Contemporary Music, can be heard on Saturday at 4 p.m.

Hakirya by Moonlight

The garden of Hakirya, usually sheltering Government officials during their lunch-hour,

will undergo a metamorphosis when the Israel Wind-Instruments Group presents from there a Moonlight Serenade as part of the Israel Music Festival.

The concert, including works by Ch. Jacob and Moshe Lustig, of Kol Israel, will be broadcast on Saturday at 9 p.m.

Schocken, Sommerfeld and Salomon

Three soloists are featured in Kol Israel's Tuesday musical programme. Joseph Schocken, soprano, will sing songs by Ed. Hak Edel. Kurt Sommerfeld

will be the soloist in Karel Salomon's Concerto for Glockenspiel and Orchestra, "Jerusalem," and Mr. Salomon himself will sing the baritone solo in P. Ben-Chaim's "Liturgical Cantata." The Concert will be conducted by Eltan Lustig and can be heard on Tuesday at 8.45 p.m.

Piano pieces by a dozen Israel Composers will be played by Frank Pelleg in a recital at the Hall of the Ministry of Education and Culture. Mr. Pelleg is the Director of the Music Department of the Ministry. The recital will be relayed on Wednesday at 9 o'clock.

Quiz Clubs

Kol Israel quizzes, arranged by quiz-master Shmuel Rosen are becoming increasingly popular and Quiz Clubs have been formed in various parts of the country. A season will be relayed from the club at Olivat Brenner on Monday at 8.30 p.m.

Soldiers, and also civilians, have been invited to submit to Kol Israel any questions or suggestions bearing on army matters that they would like discussed by Sean Abood Moshe Perelman in his section of the Soldiers' Half-hour which is broadcast every Thursday at 8.30 p.m.

Immigrants Near (31.3 m.): 7.30 p.m. Yiddish; 7.30 p.m. Ladino; 7.30 p.m. French; Tomorrow: 7.30 p.m. Yiddish.

English Broadcasts to the Diaspora

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## CHESS

PROBLEM No. 44  
J. Berman, Jerusalem  
Specially Composed for  
The Jerusalem Post



Mate in Three (13+10)

JUNE 23, 1950

Problem No. 44

M. Tabin, Tel Aviv  
Selected, Volsberg, Man,  
Tourney

White: Kb7, Qg2, Rf1;  
Bg1, Bg3, Pk4 (6)

Black: Kf8, Rb5, Rcl;  
Sg6, Pk1, g5, g7, (8)

Mate in Two

SOLUTIONS

Problem 43 (Morysho):

1. b5 (3 points)

Problem 44 (Hendal):

1. Kd5 2. Rb5 f:ed

3. Qd5+ 4. h5 5. d5+ 6. g5

7. f5 8. g4+ 9. g5

(3 points)

(Notes by A. Tolush)

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S.S.R. — The All-Union women

championship was won by Rykova

with 12½ points out of 15 without

a single loss. She won the title

for the third time. Before was

second with 11 points.

World champion, N. Botvinnik,

played a simultaneous game

against 15 picked University

students in Leningrad. He won 8, lost

1, and drew 6.

NEW YORK — The Manhattan

chess club championship was won

by Denker and Shatnaveit with 7½

points each, followed by Sokoloff,

Kramer, Pinski and Magner 7

each. Pinski 8.

HOLLAND — Holland won a de-

cisive victory in a match against

Belgium scoring 14 to 5. The

Belians had to be satisfied with a

single win on the last board.

ENGLAND — The Boy's International

tournament held in Birmingham

attracted an entry of 9 English

and 11 foreign competitors.

The event was won by R. Hagg-

quist, Sweden, followed by Al-

quist (England) and Klesner (Ger-

many) sharing 2nd and 3rd places,

Olsen (Norway), etc.

PROBLEM COMPOSING

STATISTICS, 1949

Collecting the results of the nu-

merous composing tournaments held

each year is a no mean task. Mr.

Julius Berman of New York, one

of the leading composers today

(well-known to our readers by his

many fine problems published in

The Jerusalem Post) has set him-

self the stupendous task of com-

pilating yearly a list of tournament

successes. For 1949 (17 of these

international) including 25 in two

years, 72 in three moves, and 28

for fairy chess. Points system:

1. 1 point respectively for

first three prize-winners in inter-

national tournaments and other tour-

naments. 2. 1 with division of

points in the case of ex-aequo and

joint compositions. Here are the

individual scores: 1. M. Wrobel

(Poland) 27½ points, 2. O. Stocchi

(Italy) 25, 3. L. Larsen (Den-

mark) 24, 4. J. Berman (USA)

23½, 5. A. Eriksen (Argentina)

23, 6. J. Hartong (Holland) 19, 7.

F. Kovacs (Hungary) 17½, 8. P.

Fluck (Hungary) 17, 9. E. Hase-

berg (USA) 14½, 10. V. Pachman

(USSR) 14, 11. A. Ahues (Ger-

many) 13½, 12. J. Joergensen (Den-

mark) 13, 13. O. Stenrich (Ger-

many) 13, 14. R. Sapora (Yugosl.)

13, 15. S. Reschner 13.

## Last Week's Puzzle

Answer: — 1. Rax 4. Culler 5.  
Dot 10. Seme 12. Dominos 14.  
Slipper 21. Runt 22. Air 23. Bit  
24. Alred 25. Bafal (USA)  
26. Salar 32. Exporter 34. Rose  
35. Tin 36. Typist 37. Stay  
38. Dewar 39. 1. Best 2. Semi 3.  
Cude 5. Axiary 6. Leo (N-est)  
7. Rustie 8. Tor 11. Alter 12.  
Especm 13. Acme 16. Foul 18.  
Muff 19. Rail 20. Air 23. Baker  
24. Texa 25. Object 26. Al-erna  
28. Sec 29. Iris 30. CO -Lz 31.  
Sely 32. Pp 40(p-pin).

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Secretary:  
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## DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1949.

The results of our activities in 1949 were fundamentally determined by two contradictory events: the increase of wages imposed on us at the beginning of March, and the freezing by Government of prices in force before this increase. We had to refuse to give in to our workers' demands, unless we first received Government consent. Government just at that time having launched its scheme of reduction of prices. A strike resulted which lasted for one week in our works and in those of our subsidiary, Kurdaneh Textile Works Ltd. was terminated through the mediation of Government's Labour Relations Office, and by our agreeing to a wage increase of approximately 20% on average, of a yearly total of more than IL180,000. We, of course, would have never agreed to this, had we not been given to understand that we would be allowed to raise our prices correspondingly, an assumption which did not materialize.

Two extraordinary profits made it possible for us to provide for depreciation at the normal rates, to allocate the amounts required to Provision for Income Tax, and to propose the payment of a 4% dividend, however, on Preference Shares only, together with the corresponding allocation to General Reserve. One amount of IL28,000 put in 1949 to reserves for future investments, was put back to Profit and Loss Account as a result

of negotiations with the Assessing Officer, while another amount of IL21,000 resulted from the sale of machinery and equipment.

For order's sake we wish to point to the remark made in our Balance Sheet on pending differences involving a net risk of IL17,000 connected with a report by the Price Controller, to the Defence Ministry on our supplies to the Army in 1948. The report states excessive profits to be refunded by us of some IL34,000 which, after deduction of taxes, would amount to IL17,000. But since this report and its conclusions are utterly unfounded, we did not find it necessary to make any provision for this contingency. Should the claim not be withdrawn, then we shall bring the case to Court.

At present our situation is somewhat improved as compared with 1949, when we had, as against the extraordinary profits mentioned before, certain non-recurrent expenses, though considerably smaller, which were connected with changes in the management of our Company. In addition to the start of operation at the Kurdaneh dyeing plant, and increase of production over previous years, as shown by the following table, further progress both in quantity and efficiency has been made during the first months of 1950.

Year	Yarn		Fabrics		Ready Made Goods Turnover IL.	Employees including Clerical Staff		
	Production Kg.	Turnover IL.	Production mtrs.	Turnover IL.		men	women	Total
1947	1,149,000	537,830	3,718,000	887,860	745,630	564	455	1019
1948	1,182,740	793,940	3,809,540*	870,380	993,720	679	580	1259
1949	1,375,500	1,078,960	4,096,380*	1,730,960	1,107,485	833*	575	1408

\* including hire weaving  
\*\* including 44 serving in the Forces and not including Kurdaneh.

The average for January-March 1950 exceeds the average for 1949 as follows:—

	Production	Production per man hour
Spinning	10.2%	8%
Weaving	23.1%	17.7%

Rationalization in tailoring was mainly achieved by premiums. Average working time on standard operations was reduced by 27% while peak production per man hour rose by close to 70%.

Details about Kurdaneh will be found in the Directors' Report to the General Meeting of Kurdaneh, held on 26. 5. 1950.

Along with this encouraging information we have to point to a new danger — lack of raw materials, auxiliary materials and spare parts, in consequence of the exhaustion of foreign currency at the disposal of the Treasury. While we hope that this danger will pass, we wish to mention the difficulties we have had in our efforts to deal with it.

While generally more export is needed for covering the currency requirements of the country, we ourselves, under certain conditions, should be able to achieve, by way of exporting on a larger scale, at least partial independence from Government allocations. We know that the fabrics of which we produce considerably more since combers have been put into operation in the spinning department are, as foreseen by us, suitable for export. We refer to certain shirtings which are largely used in all markets. Although our range of samples is rather modest, the quality of our goods has been accepted as suitable and indeed superior to the ordinary standards. We should, therefore, be able to increase our export to any practically required ex-

tent, were it not for the difficulty of prices. Notwithstanding the fact that owing to our particularly economical sales organization, our local retail prices do not considerably exceed those of similar goods abroad, we cannot hope to recover in export more than 45% on average of our cost prices. Nor is this surprising. Raw and auxiliary materials represent 30% only of the cost prices of finer shirtings, while production costs are 70%. Whilst cost of raw and auxiliary materials is the same everywhere, our production costs are several times higher than in competing countries. The main reason for this great difference is the high cost of labour per working hour, which in turn is connected with our high cost of living. Figures in our hands show that one working hour costs us on average nearly 3 times the cost in England.

It is therefore clear from the beginning that in export we cannot recover more than 1/3 of our production costs at the best. The export prices in fact, which we can get, cover only 1/5 and not 1/3 of the production costs. This further difference is to be found in other elements in which we are worse off than other countries with a higher efficiency in direct production and in services available from outside the factory. We hope that Government will change its attitude towards export subsidies. We shall not be able to increase export of articles which involve a higher rate of labour if exporters are not compensated for the difference between the actual and the recoverable production cost at least to the extent of the difference between the value of the Israel Pound and its corresponding purchasing power on the one hand, and its official rate of exchange on the other. The remaining difference in prices can be overcome in the course of time, by reducing production costs, chiefly by increased efficiency through the combined efforts of management and labour.

In this connection we wish to report on the establishment of production committees in our undertaking, according to a decision taken a long time ago. We did this in an informal way, without fixing any status for these committees, but by relying on the general acknowledgement of the necessity of progress, and on the equally common readiness to develop that mutual understanding without which any statutes will be without avail.

We started the printing of an internal bulletin intended to give our workers current information on efficiency, on development and progress, on statistical and other data, on matters of professional interest to be found in literature and press, and for providing opportunity to our workers to express their views. In order to contribute to the recovery of Jerusalem, we transferred part of our tailoring department there, and in accordance with local conditions and, in order to provide employment or partial employment to as many people as possible, sewing work proper is given out to home workers, while putting, pressing and finishing is done by ourselves. We chose, of course, clothing which is suitable for this type of work, and are glad to report on satisfactory results. Although we necessarily had to begin on a small scale and work was restricted by difficulties in the supply of fabrics, we paid out IL13,000 in wages in 1949 and we expect this amount to be considerably larger in 1950.

Another instance of our endeavours to create employment is that of the weaving factory El Amary at Acre, which Ma'aragoth Corporation — an associate undertaking — agreed to op-

erate on behalf of the Custodian of Abandoned Property following our undertaking to allocate to this factory weaving work on a job basis. About 50 people have found employment there, mostly new immigrants settled in Acre. The work is economically done and is satisfactory in quality. One experienced weaver works 6 non-automatic looms and there is no doubt that it is possible to work 8 looms on certain kinds of fabrics. Our activities however, relating to this plant will be terminated shortly, since Government intends to sell the mill.

After having completed in 1949 our main investments programme and apart from an increase by IL110,750 to IL330,000 of our participation in Kurdaneh, investments in 1949 were comparatively small as shown by the following figures:—

Factory buildings .. .. .	IL 1,300
Spinning Department .. .. .	1,900
Weaving Department .. .. .	1,500
Tailoring Department .. .. .	7,700
Delivery Vans .. .. .	9,100
Workshop & other equipment ..	4,800
	IL 26,000

The various Departments now comprise:—

Spinning .. .. .	17,500 spindles
Weaving .. .. .	160 automatic looms
	32 non-automatic looms
Tailoring .. .. .	189 machines

Of our total investments in machinery and equipment of IL440,079 by the end of 1949 there has, so far, been written off an amount of IL189,231 which corresponds to our investments from the beginning up to part of 1947. More precisely, all our investments including 1941, at a total of IL57,305, have been written off completely while against our further investments amounting to IL332,874, roughly 1/3 has been written off, leaving a book value as at 31. 12. 1949 of IL250,568.

Indebtedness to banks rose by December 1949 to IL 434,000 mainly because of a considerable increase of stocks, partly seasonal, partly due to delayed start of operation at Kurdaneh. Meanwhile, liquidity has considerably improved. We want to thank our bankers for their ready and generous assistance.

Ordinary Shares "A" capital has been reduced, and Ordinary Shares "B" capital correspondingly increased by the conversion of IL15,000. A further increase of the latter by IL68,570 has been effected by the issue of shares, mainly to shareholders, and Preference Shares "C" capital was likewise increased by 7000 shares issued to the public.

The Gross Profit after deduction of tax paid on profits

of preceding years is .. .. . IL108,548

Depreciation amounts to .. .. . 81,410

Of the balance of .. .. . 27,138

we propose to use:—

for payment of a 4% preferential dividend .. .. .

less Income tax .. .. . 9,987

for allocation to General Reserve .. .. . 3,000

for Income Tax (Provision) .. .. . 14,151

IL 27,138

HANS MOLLER  
J. ABRAMOV







